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Seventeenth session
Vienna, 23-27 June 1997
Item 12 (a) of the provisional agenda

THE REGIONAL DIMENSION: AFRICA, IN PARTICULAR THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA

Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

Report by the Director-General

Summary

Presents the results of the mid-term evaluation of the programme and provides highlights from the recent thirteenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

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Introduction

1. The present document is submitted in compliance with the request of the General Conference to report on the implementation of resolution GC.6/Res.11 to the Conference, through the Industrial Development Board. Subsequently, the Board at its sixteenth session adopted decision IDB.16/Dec.13, which called on the Director-General to take a number of concrete measures and requested the Director-General to report on the implementation of that decision to its seventeenth session. The document should be considered by the General Conference in conjunction with the reports to the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the Board on the implementation of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) (IDB.15/6 and IDB.16/15).

2. The thirteenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI) was held at Accra, Ghana, from 19 to 28 May 1997, preceded by the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization of Africa. The objective was to review progress made towards the industrialization of the African countries, especially within the context of the programme for IDDA. To that effect, the Conference considered the evaluation report of the programme for the Second IDDA (IDDA II) requested by CAMI at its twelfth meeting at Gaborone, Botswana, in 1995.

I. PROGRAMME FOR THE SECOND IDDA

3. The IDDA programme was jointly prepared by UNIDO, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). It was conceived as an instrument to translate the Lagos Plan of Action into a programme for industrialization to be pursued by African nations with the assistance of the international community. It was issued as a "Programme for the IDDA" in 1982 (IDDA I). In September 1986, the eighth meeting of CAMI recommended the proclamation of the Second IDDA to accelerate the industrialization of Africa. IDDA II, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1994, covers the period 1993-2002.

4. The strategic approach for IDDA II has the following components:

(a) Strengthening inter-linkages between industry and agriculture;

(b) Addressing the issue of poor performance of existing industrial investment plans for rehabilitation and the need to improve public enterprise performance;

(c) Strengthening the African entrepreneurial base;

(d) Addressing the importance of the informal and small-scale sectors;

(e) Putting new emphasis on market orientation;

(f) Stimulating an industrial culture;

(g) Promoting subregional and regional co-operation;

(h) Addressing environmental issues.

II. MID-TERM EVALUATION

5. The mid-term evaluation of the IDDA II programme was jointly conducted by OAU, ECA and UNIDO from January to March 1997. The terms of reference of the evaluation, the composition of the team and field missions for the exercise were jointly decided by the Secretariats of OAU, ECA and UNIDO.

6. The purpose of the evaluation was:

(a) To assess achievements against the stated objectives and expected outputs of the programme

(b) To identify and assess the factors that have both facilitated and impeded the achievement of objectives;

(c) To propose a course of action, both at the policy and programme implementation level, for the design, implementation and monitoring of the programme for the future;

(d) To examine the relationship of the Second IDDA programme with the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization.

7. The evaluation was carried out by two independent UNIDO consultants, who were briefed by the three Secretariats. The evaluation team was supported by staff of the Secretariats of UNIDO, ECA and OAU. Divided into six groups, the team covered the countries in the four subregions. The team visited a sample of 21 countries covering the four subregions (East, West, North and South). African country Permanent Missions to UNIDO based in Vienna were briefed on 14 January 1997 on the terms of reference and scope of the evaluation and the preparations for the country visits.

8. The findings of the evaluation mission and its recommendations were discussed with selected donor countries at UNIDO Headquarters in March 1997. A formal presentation was made at the thirteenth Meeting of CAMI. The findings and recommendations, as fully endorsed by CAMI, are summarized below.

A. Key findings

Programme concept

9. The IDDA II programme, like the Lagos Plan of Action and IDDA I, is an expression of intentions and desires for Africa's industrialization. These intentions were not translated into concrete and practical programmes and specific projects for which funds could be mobilized for implementation. Special implementation mechanisms at the country level recommended under IDDA II were not established, under the mistaken assumption that the existing national machinery, i.e. Ministries of Industry and Trade or Planning, could undertake that responsibility as part of their normal activities.

10. Although IDDA II was recommended by African Governments and endorsed by the UNIDO General Conference and the United Nations General Assembly, the programme itself did not involve the donor community and other United Nations agencies in its design, and consequently there was no endorsement and commitment on their part for implementation. Here it must be observed that the IDDA II programme touched on various areas within the legislative mandates of other United Nations agencies (the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for physical infrastructure, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNDP for human resources development), and yet the programme and its promoters did not establish any inter-agency cooperative mechanisms.

11. In the course of field missions some of the UNDP Resident Coordinators confirmed that, while industrialization was essential for Africa's overall development, it must be based on specific prerequisites. These include manpower and skills development, infrastructural (physical and institutional) development, and stable political conditions induced by good governance. The view was expressed that mere statements of intention with broad, unwieldy and unfocused programmes of industrialization would not yield results. This was also the view of some donor country representatives. It also appeared that many existing bilateral and multilateral programmes were backed by larger financial contributions which on various occasions overshadowed the ongoing IDDA activities which had much smaller financial allocations.

Programme monitoring

12. The role of the Bureau of CAMI and the Joint Secretariat (UNIDO, ECA and OAU) to monitor implementation appeared to have been absorbed in servicing the various meetings of CAMI rather than promoting the involvement of United Nations specialized agencies and the World Bank Group and assisting African countries in seeking bilateral donor support for those aspects of the national programmes in which individual donors were likely to show interest.

Financial allocations

13. The IDDA II biennial allocations of around $10 million from UNIDO were grossly inadequate to support the programme. The evaluation team noted that an alternative use of these funds could have been of assistance to African countries in mobilizing donor support for specific programmes and projects within the programme. This could take the form of specific project identification and preparation, support in annual bilateral negotiations between African countries and donors, participation in the Paris Consultative Group meetings organized by the World Bank, and assistance in building up the absorptive capacity of government agencies responsible for multilateral and bilateral funds utilization and disbursements.

Programme implementation

14. It appeared that UNIDO was the only agency which provided financial and technical support towards the implementation of the programme. UNIDO offered a wide range of technical cooperation services within the framework of IDDA II. A total of 185 projects/activities were implemented during the biennium 1994-1995, and 66 projects during 1996. (Implementation patterns generally feature a considerably lower delivery in the first year of the biennium.)

15. The UNIDO IDDA support programme in Africa focused on strengthening industrial institutions; developing strategies and policies for accelerated industrial development; private sector development with emphasis on strengthening private sector institutions; small and medium industry development; rehabilitation of key industries, including the introduction of cleaner production techniques in some countries; developing human resources for industry; assisting women to meet the challenges of industrial and technological change in a competitive global economy; and promotion of technology and investment.

16. Least developed countries accounted for a high proportion of projects and activities financed from the funds allocated for IDDA. Despite the acute financial crisis faced by the Organization, management ensured that IDDA financial resources were not affected and programme activities were implemented as planned.

17. The projects developed, designed and implemented by UNIDO in the various subsectors at the national and subregional levels were compatible with the overall goals and objectives of IDDA II. Within the limited resources available, projects were developed to meet the broad range of activities envisaged for implementation under the programme. Thus, projects that were implemented were relevant to IDDA programme objectives and in most cases efficiently delivered. While the team highlighted constraints of a political nature, prevailing economic and social constraints also may have negatively affected the desired project results.

B. Key recommendations

18. Bearing in mind the major findings of the evaluation, realizing that the Development Decade is near midpoint, and taking into account the financial and capacity constraints that most African countries are likely to face for the rest of the Decade and beyond, the evaluation made the following recommendations:

(a) The scope and coverage of the programme should be narrowed to make it compatible with each country's capacity to mobilize human, natural and financial resources for its implementation;

(b) Each Government should concentrate on those segments of the programme that are considered as necessary prerequisites for industrial development, while leaving the productive and manufacturing aspects to the private sector;

(c) Governments should intensify their efforts to promote the necessary economic environment and political stability, recognizing that good governance facilitates productive private sector initiatives;

(d) The private sector and the industrial community as a whole should be given support to build up their capacity and enhance their competitiveness;

(e) Emphasis should be placed on developing agro-industry linkages and the attainment of food security, thus building upon the competitive edge of the region;

(f) Due steps should be initiated by Governments to ensure that environmental concerns are addressed in formulating industrial policies and strategies, thereby avoiding future trade restrictions on manufactured products;

(g) Programme activities should be initiated to promote interregional trade, and intraregional linkages and partnerships;

(h) The donor community should be invited to have a serious look at the revised priorities, including the Alliance programme for private sector enhancement through partnerships;

(i) The opinion, endorsement and participation of the private sector, chambers of commerce and other related business associations should be considered in the definition and formulation of policies and programmes;

(j) All development partners (private sector, chambers of commerce and industry, industry associations) have a role to play in the formulation and implementation of national IDDA and Alliance programmes;

(k) The Alliance for Africa's Industrialization should be viewed as a mechanism to draw the attention of African decision makers—both public and private—and the international community to the region's industrial development potential and the need to build on that potential. This approach will enable the Alliance to facilitate partnerships through dialogue and negotiation between African industry and Governments on the one hand, and companies, Governments and NGOs of industrialized countries on the other. The Alliance also constitutes the appropriate mechanism for working in partnership with external sources of finance, technology, market access and higher managerial skills. **The Alliance thus should be used as a tool to reach the goals of IDDA.**

19. These recommendations were an integral part of the overall report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of CAMI, and formed the basis for the formulation of the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization which was adopted by the OAU Ministers along with specific resolutions that should facilitate its implementation. The mid-term evaluation recommendations were also endorsed by the Ministers as part of the African common position for the seventh session of the General Conference of UNIDO.

III. CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS OF INDUSTRY

20. Under the theme "Africa's industrialization and the twenty-first century", the Conference undertook to assess the progress of African countries in their economic transformation process and the definition of their strategic

vision to achieve the status of newly industrializing nations in the next 20 to 25 years.

21. A further objective was to ensure the internalization of the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization by adopting a Plan of Action and a management structure as well as other proposals to operationalize the Alliance.

22. The Conference adopted four important resolutions covering the following issues:

(a) Implementation of the programme for the Second IDDA and the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization;

(b) Mobilization of funds for implementation of the Plan of Action for the Alliance for Africa's Industrialization;

(c) African common position for the thirteenth session of the Programme and Budget Committee, the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the Industrial Development Board and the seventh General Conference of UNIDO;

(d) Future of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

23. The results of the Conference were presented by the Chairman, the Honourable Minister of Trade and Industry of Ghana, to the thirty-third session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Summit at Harare, Zimbabwe. As a result, the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government adopted an important declaration on Africa's industrialization and in support of UNIDO's efforts to assist Africa.

24. The full text of the Plan of Action is contained in a conference room paper (IDB.17/CRP.4). CAMI resolutions and the Plan of Action, as well as the OAU declaration, were distributed to all Permanent Missions with an information note dated 11 June 1997. Copies in Arabic, English and French are available upon request at the documents distribution counter.

25. In parallel with the thirteenth meeting of CAMI, two major UNIDO events, which included participants from the World Bank, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, international and regional African private sector associations and business people, were the Second Private Sector Forum and the Second Round Table of African Investment Promotion Agencies. Important recommendations made by both meetings were fully endorsed by the Conference to serve as guidelines for the development of future cooperation programmes in Africa.

IV. ACTION REQUIRED OF THE BOARD

26. The Board may wish to take note of the information contained in the present document.

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Industrial Development Board

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Item 10 of the provisional agenda

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT PROMOTION

Report by the Director-General

Summary

Reports on the implementation of decision IDB.16/Dec.16, as requested in paragraph (i) of that decision.

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Introduction

1. In decision IDB.16/Dec.16, the Industrial Development Board requested the Director-General to report on certain aspects of the development of the industrial investment programme. The present report is concerned with specific issues raised in that decision.

2. It is to be noted that developments subsequent to the adoption of that decision by the Board at its sixteenth session, including the ongoing debate on the future role and functions of UNIDO, preclude some of the action requested by the Board in that decision. For example, the element related to an assessment of resource implications within the 1998-1999 programme and budgets is linked to the establishment of a budget ceiling for that biennium. Similarly, the request to the Director-General to expand investment appraisal and promotion activities is linked to pre-feasibility studies, which is among the activities under discussion by the intersessional working group. In this connection, the Secretariat would be pleased to provide information on any aspect related to UNIDO industrial investment promotion activities to assist the Member States in their deliberations.

I. PLAN OF WORK

3. The Board requested the Director-General "To develop a plan to strengthen the investment promotion programmes in line with the identified priorities, recognizing the weight attached to the programmes, and to provide an assessment of resource implications within the 1998-1999 programme and budgets."

4. In the light of the ongoing debate on the future of UNIDO and in the absence of resource allocations for the 1998-1999 programme and budgets, it is not possible to develop a plan of the nature requested by the Board. However, a brief conceptual sketch of the new programme is given here.

5. From the current debate and the views expressed by Member States, it would be essential to develop close integration between investment, technology and information activities at Headquarters, so that a complete package of services can be offered to developing countries seeking to establish international partnerships for industrial growth and competitiveness. The eventual aim is to establish a network, with UNIDO at its hub, of information and promotion services that will facilitate investment and technology flows to developing countries. The network would encompass the UNIDO IPS and similar offices, global technology centres, industrial associations and other focal points. Effective operation of the network should bring together activities at the governmental, institutional and private sector levels, thereby enhancing their ability to attract investment and technology. Account would be taken of upstream activities, but these would be complemented by capacity-building, notably training in investment project preparation, appraisal, investment promotion techniques, technology transfer negotiations and networking. Emphasis would also be given to the development of mechanisms, tools and methodologies that form the basis for a sound investment and technology promotion programme.

6. Thus, the new programme would consist of related activities, which could be supported by other parts of UNIDO dealing with private sector development, small- and medium-scale industry and specialized sectoral technology areas.

II. EXPANSION OF THE IPS NETWORK

7. In decision IDB.16/Dec.16, the Board requested the Director-General "... to continue to increase the number of Investment Promotion Service offices in developing countries and to strengthen all relevant industrial investment promotion activities..." and "... to try to regionalize Investment Promotion Service offices which could serve a number of countries in certain regions ..."

8. The traditional IPS office remains the most effective catalyst for promoting international industrial investment partnerships. Through promotional events, the delegates programme and individual project promotion, these offices serve to benefit not only small and medium industries in developing countries but also the host countries of IPS offices. Entrepreneurs in the host country have the opportunity to extend their operations into the developing countries in cooperation with local sponsors identified by UNIDO. In 1996, the UNIDO IPS network successfully promoted investment projects to a value of $452 million.

9. The standard IPS offices are being complemented by a "second generation" of other types of offices and agreements. The expansion of the network is encountering difficulties arising from financial constraints in both developed and developing countries. Faced with these constraints, UNIDO has actively explored new forms of collaboration, that will allow the Organization to reach investors in developed and developing countries as well as in countries with economies in transition.

10. An example of the "second generation" offices is IPS Seoul. In this venture, which started in February 1997, UNIDO has as a partner the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). This collaboration considerably enhances the IPS office's ability to promote outward investment, as the IPS office has access to both

the expertise and resources of KOICA. This form of partnership with a development assistance organization holds potential for other IPS offices as well.

11. A second initiative is the Investment and Technology Promotion Initiative (ITPI), which has been established in New Delhi. This office, like the Centre for International Industrial Cooperation (CIIC) in Moscow, has the broad mandate to promote the inward and outward flow of not only investment, but also technology.

12. The UNIDO agreement with NIMTECH (IDB.16/11, chap. II) was at the forefront of the diversification of the network. NIMTECH has now signed a trust fund agreement for initially $190,000 to financially support UNIDO programmes. Through its association with NIMTECH and the 1996 Cleaner Production Forum, UNIDO has been able to extend its investment promotion work to the field of cleaner production.

13. UNIDO and the St. Petersburg Regional Foundation for Scientific and Technological Development recently signed an agreement to establish a focal point in the large north-west region of the Russian Federation. The purpose is to promote business partnerships between SMEs in that region and companies in developed and developing countries.

14. The network of UNIDO investment promotion units (IPUs) is steadily expanding in the various developing regions. Unlike IPS offices, IPUs are financed by sources other than host country Governments. At the request of the Saudi Consulting House (SCH) in Riyadh, a technical cooperation programme to establish a unit at SCH is under implementation. Should an IPU be established at SCH it will be linked to the UNIDO IPS network as well as to UNIDO focal points in investment promotion throughout the world. Countries in the Gulf subregion, including the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, have shown keen interest in establishing similar units in order to expand this network in the subregion. Investment promotion units—some with a regional dimension—are also planned in Egypt, Pakistan, the Philippines and other countries.

15. Efforts have also been made to regionalize the activities of IPS offices within host countries. In China, IPS Beijing has established a regional network of field stations in the provinces and cities for long-term assistance in investment promotion, utilizing the tools and methodologies developed by UNIDO. The network now covers some 10 provinces. Networking to the outlying provinces is also evident in projects in Argentina, Brazil and India. CIIC Moscow has signed cooperation agreements with eleven regions in the Russian Federation. Requests for setting up UNIDO investment promotion units have been received from the Orenburg, Lipetsk and Voronezh regions of the Russian Federation.

16. Another example is the project to set up regional offices in south-east Anatolia, in cooperation with its Regional Development Agency, in order to assist local entrepreneurs in formulating investment projects and attracting business partners from the rest of the country as well as from abroad. Financed by UNDP ($750,000), the project was initiated by IPS Istanbul, which had planned to act as a link between the regional offices and foreign partners. This function will have to be assumed by the Regional Development Agency, IPS Istanbul having been closed down in January 1997.

17. Concerning the general strengthening of UNIDO investment promotion activities, the annexes to the present document indicate the range and extent of UNIDO's involvement in recipient countries, with special emphasis on Africa. Additional details in narrative form will be provided in conference room paper IDB.17/CRP.3.

III. STRENGTHENING COORDINATION BETWEEN THE IPS OFFICES AND UNIDO HEADQUARTERS

18. The Board further requested the Director-General "... to further strengthen coordination between the Investment Promotion Service offices and UNIDO Headquarters, as well as among the Investment Promotion Service offices themselves for possible partnership of investment projects".

19. Each IPS office is given sufficient scope to introduce improvements and advances in the work programme. However, a situation is to be avoided where the IPS office acts as a stand-alone operation with inadequate contact with Headquarters. Therefore, an intensive effort has been undertaken over the past six months to strengthen the links between IPS offices and Headquarters. This effort has encompassed substantive matters, where the programmes being implemented by the IPS office have been strengthened by contributions from Headquarters and vice versa. An integration effort has also taken place in administration, with auditing exercises to ensure that practices in IPS offices are in accordance with those being followed at Headquarters.

Staff exchange programme

20. One initiative undertaken to strengthen co-ordination is the staff exchange programme. Coordination requires an in-depth knowledge by the services in the IPS network of the work being undertaken at Headquarters and vice versa. To promote this knowledge UNIDO has developed a staff exchange programme, whereby staff

members from IPS offices are given an intensive insight into work being undertaken at Headquarters, notably in the fields of investment, technology and information. IPS Tokyo participated in this scheme in February 1997 and plans are under way to extend this exchange programme to IPS Athens and IPS Milan/Bologna. Additionally, a programme has been put forward to invite delegates to Vienna for an orientation programme into UNIDO activities. Full realization of this concept is constrained by a lack of funding. However, delegates are being invited to Headquarters on an individual basis, for example the Brazilian delegate in IPS Paris, where their work closely coincides with projects being developed and implemented by Headquarters.

Staff performance appraisal

21. Another tool being used to ensure closer coordination between the IPS network and Headquarters is the staff performance evaluation system. This system has been extended to include staff engaged in IPS offices. By extending this system, UNIDO ensures that the goals of IPS offices are clearly linked with the objectives and operations of Headquarters.

Decentralization

22. Over the past six months procedures have been put in place to decentralize a number of administrative functions from Headquarters to the IPS office. These functions are in the fields of finance, personnel, procurement and the delegate programmes. The new procedures are described in the revised version of the *Operational Manual for IPS Offices*, which will be issued shortly.

23. During the reporting period, Internal Audit examined operations in three IPS offices: Paris, Tokyo and Warsaw. These audits represented a new initiative to ensure compliance with UNIDO practices. The results of these audits have shown a marked improvement, notably in the field of financial management.

Streamlining of administrative procedures and strengthening of financial foundation of the network

24. Many IPS offices have devised schemes for raising additional funds by charging fees for services rendered, but these efforts have yet to be aligned with UNIDO's financial and administrative regulations, rules and procedures. UNIDO's position as a neutral, non-profit intergovernmental organization must be respected. Currently, a working group in UNIDO is examining the procedures to ensure that the charging of fees is in accordance with UNIDO's financial rules and regulations.

IV. DELEGATES PROGRAMME

25. The Board also requested the Director-General "to further promote and increase the participation of representatives of the developing countries in the orientation of delegates programmes".

26. The delegates programme is vital to UNIDO's investment promotion programme and the Organization is exploring new avenues of finance to expand this programme. To date, host Governments, UNDP, the European Commission and private sector funds have been utilized to support this programme, and sources have expanded recently to include IDDA. Considerable effort has been given to this Programme in the past six months: firstly, to diversify the countries from which delegates are selected, bearing in mind UNIDO priorities in Africa and secondly to ensure that the South-South dimension is suitably incorporated into the programme. (Details of the current status of the delegates programme are provided in annex III to the present document.)

27. A major obstacle to the expansion of the delegates programme beyond the question of finance is the availability of space within the IPS offices. In overcoming this problem, UNIDO will be looking increasingly to the second generation of IPS offices in the developing countries to extend the delegates programme. Offices such as those established in Bahrain, Beijing, New Delhi and Seoul have the potential to offer training to representatives from other developing countries, thereby encouraging economic cooperation among developing countries. Delegates normally arrive with a portfolio of projects from the home country which are, over the period of assignment, promoted in the host country. This can have a significant impact on regional cooperation, for example in the South-East Asian region.

V. ACTION REQUIRED OF THE BOARD

28. The Board may wish to take note of the information contained in the present document.

Annex I

INVESTMENT PROMOTION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED OR PLANNED
September 1996 - December 1997

Country/area/territory	Government-level				Institutional-level (investment promotion agencies and other)		Enterprise-level			
	Policy advice	Revision investment code	Round-table on private sector	Investors guide	Establishment/ strengthening	Methodologies and/or related training	Forum	Delegates	Business promotion	PCF/ project profiles/ investment studies
Africa										
Regional Africa				X	X		X		X	
Algeria					X	X		X	X	
Angola						X				
Benin		X						X		X
Burkina Faso					X			X		
Cameroon		X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Côte d'Ivoire				X		X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti						X				X
Eritrea						X		X		
Ethiopia	X			X	X	X		X		X
Ghana	X				X			X	X	
Guinea								X		
Guinea-Bissau		X			X					
Kenya						X				
Madagascar			X	X	X		X		X	X
Mali			X		X			X		
Mauritius						X				
Morocco						X		X		
Mozambique								X		
Namibia								X		
Nigeria						X		X		X
Sao Tome and Principe	X	X								

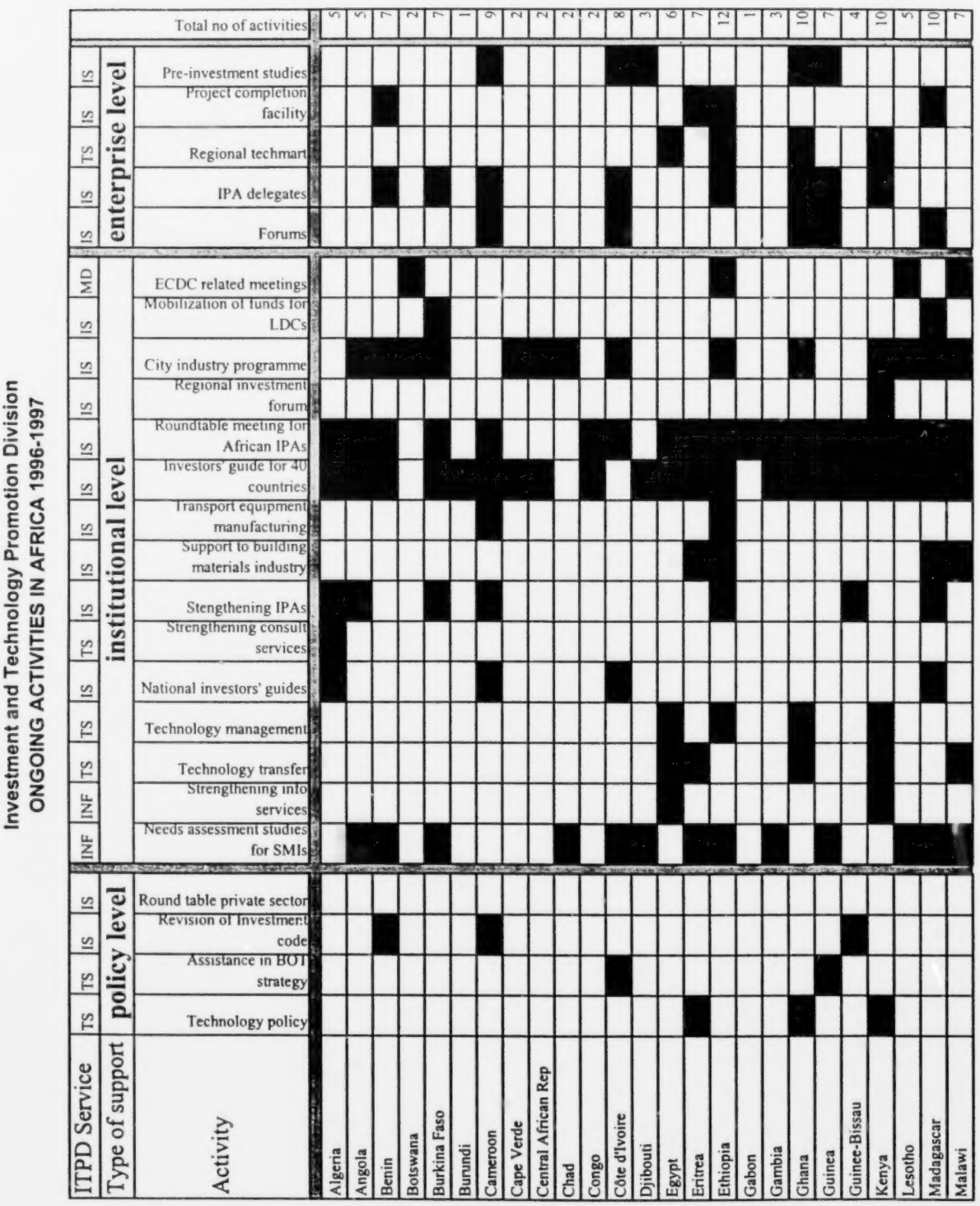
Country/area/territory	Government-level				Institutional-level (investment promotion agencies and other)		Enterprise-level			
	Policy advice	Revision investment code	Round-table on private sector	Investors guide	Establishment/ strengthening	Methodologies and/or related training	Forum	Delegates	Business promotion	PCF/ project profiles/ investment studies
Senegal						X		X		
Seychelles		X								
Togo								X		
Tunisia						X				X
Uganda								X		
United Republic of Tanzania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zambia						X				
Zimbabwe	X				X					
Asia										
Regional Asia			X							
Cambodia						X		X		
China					X	X			X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	X		X	X		X	X	X		X
India			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia										X
Iran, Islamic Republic of						X				
Lao People's Democratic Republic						X				
Malaysia						X				
Maldives						X				
Nepal						X				
Pakistan			X	X		X	X			X
Papua New Guinea				X	X	X		X		X

Country/area/territory	Government-level				Institutional-level (investment promotion agencies and other)		Enterprise-level			
	Policy advice	Revision investment code	Round-table on private sector	Investors guide	Establishment/ strengthening	Methodologies and/or related training	Forum	Delegates	Business promotion	PCF/ project profiles/ investment studies
Philippines				X		X	X	X		X
Samoa	X									
Sri Lanka						X				
Thailand	X					X				X
Viet Nam	X					X				X
Arab Countries										
Regional Arab Countries	X									
Bahrain	X					X		X		X
Egypt	X					X				
Jordan					X			X		X
Lebanon						X				X
Palestine						X				
Qatar					X	X				
Saudi Arabia	X				X	X				X
United Arab Emirates						X				
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Regional Latin America			X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Regional Caribbean			X			X	X		X	X
Argentina	X		X			X		X	X	X
Bolivia						X				
Brazil			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colombia	X				X	X		X		X

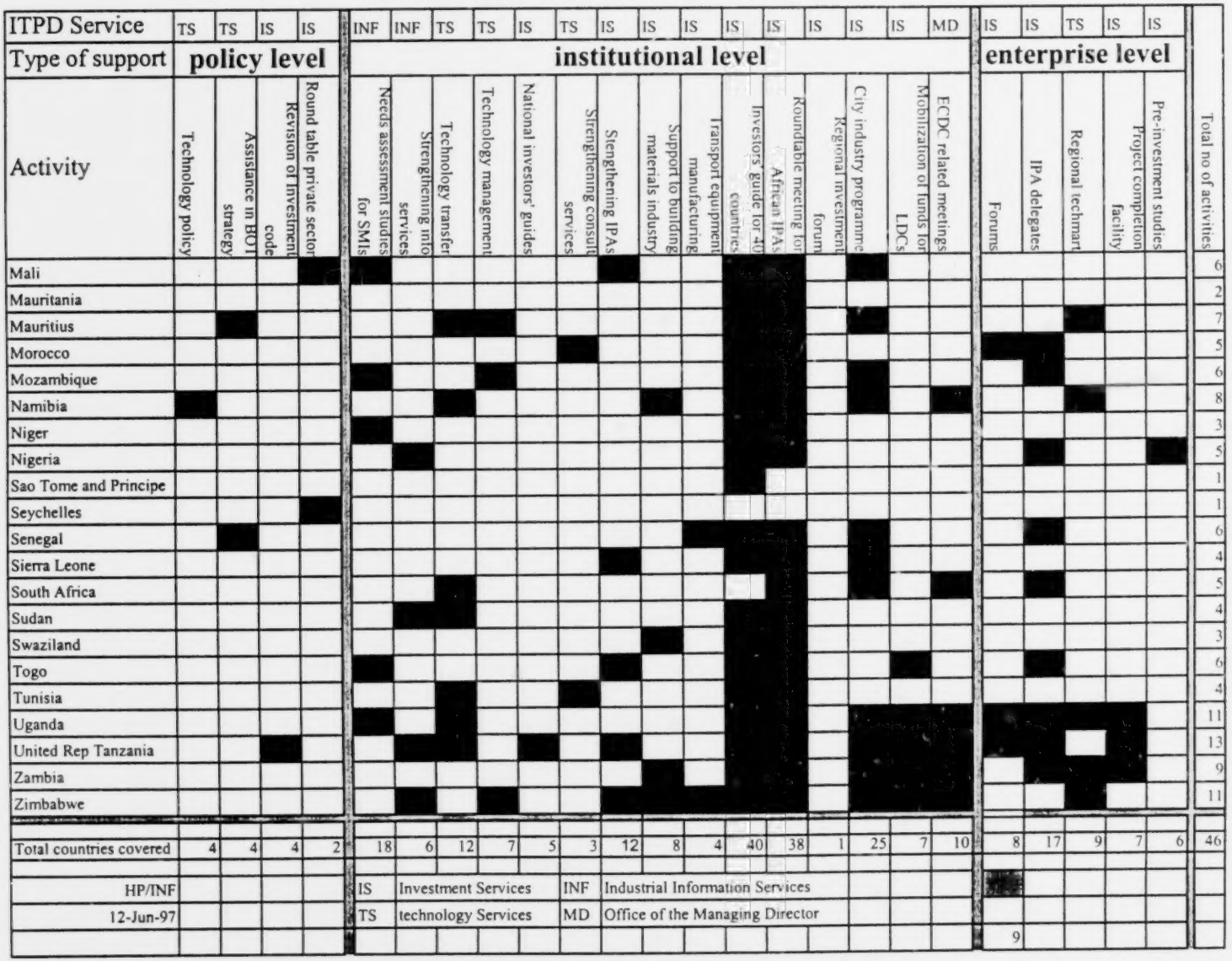
Country/area/territory	Government-level				Institutional-level (investment promotion agencies and other)		Enterprise-level			
	Policy advice	Revision investment code	Round-table on private sector	Investors guide	Establishment/ strengthening	Methodologies and/or related training	Forum	Delegates	Business promotion	PCF/ project profiles/ investment studies
Guatemala	X				X			X		
Haiti						X				
Honduras	X		X		X	X			X	X
Jamaica						X				
Mexico						X		X		
Nicaragua						X				
Paraguay						X				
Peru	X		X		X	X		X	X	X
Uruguay						X				
Venezuela						X				
Europe and NIS										
Albania						X				
Armenia						X		X		
Azerbaijan						X				
Belarus	X				X	X	X	X		X
Bosnia and Herzegovina					X	X				X
Croatia						X				
Czech Republic						X				X
Kazakstan						X				
Kyrgyzstan								X		X
Poland						X				X
Republic of Moldova	X	X		X	X	X		X		
Romania						X				
Russian Federation						X	X			X

Country/area/territory	Government-level				Institutional-level (investment promotion agencies and other)		Enterprise-level			
	Policy advice	Revision investment code	Round-table on private sector	Investors guide	Establishment/ strengthening	Methodologies and/or related training	Forum	Delegates	Business promotion	PCF/ project profiles/ investment studies
Slovakia						X				
Slovenia						X				
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Turkey	X			X		X		X	X	
Yugoslavia						X				
Ukraine						X				

Annex II


Investment and Technology Promotion Division
ONGOING ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA 1996-1997
ITPD Service
Type of support
Activity
policy level
Technology policy
Assistance in BOT strategy
Revision of Investment code
Round table private sector
institutional level
Needs assessment studies for SMIs
Strengthening info services
Technology transfer
Technology management
National investors' guides
Strengthening consult services
Stengthening IPAs
Support to building materials industry
Transport equipment manufacturing
Investors' guide for 40 countries
Roundtable meeting for African IPAs
Regional investment forum
City industry programme
Mobilization of funds for LDCs
ECDC related meetings
enterprise level
Forums
IPA delegates
Regional techmart
Project completion facility
Pre-investment studies
Total no of activities
Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Rep
Chad
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinee-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi

Investment and Technology Promotion Division
ONGOING ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA 1996-1997



Annex III

DELEGATES PROGRAMME 1996-1997

Region	Delegates	Host venue	Region	Delegates	Host venue
AFRICA			Philippines	1	IPS Vienna
Algeria	1	IPS Paris	Philippines	1	IPS Tokyo
Benin	1	IPS Paris	Philippines	1	IPS Paris
Burkina Faso	1	IPS Paris	Sri Lanka	1	IPS Tokyo
Cameroon	1	IPS Paris	Thailand	1	IPS Paris
Côte d'Ivoire	1	IPS Paris	Thailand	1	IPS Vienna
Côte d'Ivoire	1	IPS Milan/Bologna	**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**		
Ethiopia	1	IPS Athens	Argentina	1	IPS Paris
Ghana	1	IPS Vienna	Brazil	1	IPS Paris
Guinea	1	IPS Paris	Guatemala	1	IPS Paris
Mali	1	IPS Paris	Mexico	1	IPS Milan
Morocco	1	IPS Tokyo	Mexico	1	IPS Paris
Morocco	1	IPS Milan/Bologna	Peru	1	IPS Milan/Bologna
Mozambique	1	IPS Milan/Bologna	**EUROPE AND NIS**		
Nigeria	1	IPS Paris	Armenia	1	IPS Athens
Senegal	1	IPI Walloon region	Belarus	1	IPS Milan/Bologna
Tunisia	1	IPS Tokyo	Belarus	1	IPS Athens
Tunisia	1	IPS Vienna	Czech Republic	1	IPS Tokyo
Uganda	1	NIMTECH	Czech Republic	1	IPS Zurich
United Republic of Tanzania	1	ITPI India	Republic of Moldova	1	NIMTECH
ASIA			Republic of Moldova	1	IPS Milan/Bologna
Cambodia	1	IPS Tokyo	Republic of Moldova	1	IPS Athens
China	1	IPS Milan	Romania	1	IPS Zurich
China	1	IPS Paris	Slovakia	1	IPS Tokyo
China	1	IPS Vienna	The former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia	1	IPS Milan/Bologna
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1	IPS Milan/Bologna	The former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia	1	IPS Athens
India	2	IPS Milan	Turkey	1	IPS Milan/Bologna
India	1	IPS Paris	Ukraine	1	IPS Athens
India	1	IPS Zurich	Uzbekistan	1	IPS Tokyo
Indonesia	1	IPS Vienna	**ARAB COUNTRIES**		
Mongolia	1	IPS Tokyo	Palestine	1	IPS Milan
Philippines	1	IPS Milan/Bologna	Palestine	1	IPS Paris

a/ Covering the period September 1996 to December 1997, including planned placements as at 15 May 1997.